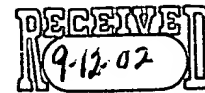


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(e.g., a head end), a distribution network 104 (e.g., hybrid fiber-coax network) and subscriber equipment (SE) 106. This form of information distribution system is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. patent No. 6,253,375, issued June 26, 2001. The system is known as the OnSet™ system provided by DIVA Systems Corporation of Menlo Park, California.

Paragraph beginning on page 7, line 4 and ending on page 7, line 12:

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In an interactive information distribution system such as the one described in commonly assigned U.S. patent No. 6,253,375, issued June 26, 2001, the program bitstreams are addressed to particular subscriber equipment locations that requested the information through an interactive menu. An appropriate interactive menu structure for requesting video on demand is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. patent No. 6,208,335, issued March 27, 2001.

Paragraph beginning on page 14, line 16 and ending on page 14, line 18:

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Using the same profile and constant bit rate coding for each encoding unit, the generated streams for different IPG pages are formed in a similar length compared to each other. This is due to the fact that the source material is almost identical differing only in the characters in the guide from one page to another. In this way, while streams are generated in close lengths, they are not exactly the same lengths. For example, for any given sequence of 15 video frames, the number of transport packets in the sequence varies from one guide page to another. Thus a finer adjustment is required to synchronize the beginnings and ends of each sequence across all guide pages in order for the countdown switching to work.

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For the paragraph beginning on page 18, line 13 and ending on page 18, line 37:

FIG. 5A depicts a first illustrative IPG page layout 500₁ as decoded by the decoder of the subscriber equipment. The page 500₁ is one of the fifteen available screens (collectively referred to as IPG pages 500) that can be decoded by appropriate selection of a screen PID within a transport stream. Similar IPG screens can be also decoded from other transport streams that are broadcast to the subscriber equipment from the head end equipment. As decoded, the informational video in regions 504, 506 and 508 plays as any decoded video streams. The audio signal associated with one of the informational video sequences also is decoded and plays in conjunction with the video (i.e., audio follows video). The first IPG graphic 510 contains, for example, program information concerning channels 1 through 10. The subscriber, by manipulating an input device, can scroll through the program selections. As the scrolling function transitions from one cell to another, the cell is highlighted by a change in the on-screen display graphics. These graphics are sent to the subscriber equipment as "user data" and/or "private data" within the transport stream. A detailed description of the operation of the IPG 500 is presented in commonly assigned US patent application Serial No. 09/359,560, filed on July 22, 1999 (Attorney docket number 070 CIP2) and herein incorporated by reference.

For the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 22 and ending on page 19, line 35:

A second illustrative IPG page layout 600 is shown in FIG. 6. This IPG page layout is encoded in the exact same manner as the layout 500 of FIGS. 5A-5C. The IPG of FIG. 6 operates in a